

# News

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## FOR RELEASE:

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### **AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN THE PLAINS STATES - 2001**

Annual pay for the Plains region<sup>1</sup> averaged \$31,857 in 2001, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bob Gaddie, regional commissioner, noted that pay in the region was lower than the nationwide average of \$36,214. Regional pay increased by 3.2 percent from 2000 to 2001. Nationally, pay growth averaged 2.5 percent, dropping below 3.0 percent for the first time since 1994.

Two states in the region – Minnesota and Missouri—had levels of pay that ranked among the top half of all states, though only Minnesota, at \$36,585, had a pay level higher than the national average. (See table 1.) Among the other five Plains states, pay ranged from \$30,153 in Kansas (ranking 32<sup>nd</sup> nationwide) to \$25,600 in South Dakota and \$25,707 in North Dakota, the second and third lowest levels of average pay among all states.

Pay growth in each of the Plains states met or exceeded the national average of 2.5 percent. Five of the seven had increases in pay above 3.0 percent, ranking them in the top half among all states. The largest percentage gain in pay within the region occurred in North Dakota, where average pay grew by 4.1 percent. Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri all had increases of 3.3 percent and South Dakota averaged 3.2 percent. Pay growth in Kansas (2.7 percent) and Nebraska (2.5 percent) placed both in the lower half of the rankings among all states.

Pay differences among states reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year

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<sup>1</sup> The Plains region referenced in this release corresponds to the Census definition for the West North Central division and is comprised of seven states: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average pay. Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws which cover 129.7 million full- and part-time workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of those employees. (See Technical Note.)

### **Pay in metropolitan areas**

Among the region's 28 metropolitan areas, ten had average pay levels in the top half of all 318 metropolitan areas. (See table 2.) Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. had the highest pay level in the region, \$40,866, and ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> among all metropolitan areas in the country. It was the only metropolitan area in the Plains states with a pay level exceeding the national metropolitan area average of \$37,897. Rochester, Minn., southeast of Minneapolis, averaged \$37,753 and ranked 37<sup>th</sup> nationally. St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. and Kansas City, Mo.-Ks. were the only other cities in the region with annual pay levels above \$35,000. Grand Forks, N.D.-Minn. had the lowest level of pay in the region at \$24,955, and ranked 303<sup>rd</sup> among the nation's metropolitan areas.

Most metropolitan areas in the Plains states experienced pay growth above the 2.4 percent average increase for all metropolitan areas nationally. Average annual pay grew by 5.0 percent in Bismarck, N.D. Six additional areas – Iowa City, Rapid City, Rochester, Waterloo, Duluth, and Columbia – had pay gains of more than 4.0 percent. Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Omaha, Neb.-Iowa had the smallest pay increases in the region, at 1.7 and 1.8 percent, respectively.

### **Pay in industries**

This release provides the first annual data that use the 2002 version of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. The NAICS structure is significantly different than that of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system which had been used for industry classification purposes until this year. While there were 9 major industry divisions in the private sector under the SIC system, there are 19 industrial sectors under NAICS. The NAICS-based industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. (For more information, see the Change in Industry Classification section in the Technical Note.)

The highest average annual pay in five of the seven states – Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Missouri, and Nebraska – occurred in the utilities industry. Pay levels in this industry ranged from \$63,991 in Missouri to \$56,016 in Iowa, with all five falling below the national industry average of \$65,582. (See table 3.) Two states followed the nationwide trend, registering the highest pay level in management of companies and enterprises—Minnesota (\$77,685) and South Dakota (\$60,564). Nationally, pay in management of companies and enterprises averaged \$69,069, more than \$30,000 above the average for all private sector industries. Accommodation and food service, which has

a large percentage of part-time workers, was the lowest paid industry in every state in the region as well as the nation. Pay in this industry was below the overall average of \$13,669 in each of the Plains states, falling under \$10,000 in three—Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

#### **NOTE**

Due to revisions, data presented in this release will differ from those previously published in the Average Annual Pay releases issued in 2001 and 2002.

#### **TECHNICAL NOTE**

##### **Change in Industry Classification Systems**

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program use the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. NAICS focuses on how products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on what is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings that better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy. For example, a new industry sector called Information brings together units which turn information into a commodity with units which distribute that commodity. Information's major components are publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing. Under the SIC system, these units were spread across the manufacturing, communications, business services, and amusement services groups. Another new sector of interest is Professional and technical services. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web page at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm> and the Bureau of the Census Web page at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>. The NAICS 2002 manual is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Web page at <http://www.ntis.gov/>.

## Survey Coverage

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Covered Employment and Wages (CEW), in which State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This action by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was in response to a change in federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to state and local governments. In the past, the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data will reflect significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. BLS incorporated this change in first quarter 2001 data because of the immediate effectiveness of the law, signed December 21, 2000. Data will also reflect industry changes. In addition to the change to local government, the industry codes of federally recognized Indian Tribal Councils were changed. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2001, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.7 million jobs. The estimated 124.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 99.7 percent of wage and salary civilian employment. Multiple jobholder estimates are produced by the Current Population Survey. Covered workers received \$4.695 trillion in pay, representing 94.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 46.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage during 2001 are self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials

in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

### Concepts and methodology

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. In addition to salaries, average annual pay data include bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans, and stock options. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included. Percent changes in average annual pay were computed using preliminary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based 2000 data as the base. These preliminary NAICS-based 2000 data will differ from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)-based 2000 data previously published.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Also, year-to-year changes in average annual pay can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual pay.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed industry levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

A few covered employers provided insufficient information on the nature of their businesses to enable the SESA to assign a specific NAICS code. The establishments of these employers therefore could not be classified by industry sector. The wages for these nonclassifiable establishments, along with data for the agricultural division, are not shown separately, but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed each summer. Data in this release use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. The 316 metropolitan areas in the United States, along with six in Puerto Rico, are a compilation of a set of areas classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Generally speaking, a MSA consists of one or more counties and meets specified size criteria - either it contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or it includes an urbanized area (of at least 50,000 population) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 1 million and has been divided into two or more PMSAs. The CMSA comprises the same geographic area as its constituent PMSAs which are loosely defined as free-standing areas that have a population of at least 100,000.

#### Additional statistics and other information

Additional average annual pay data is available on the BLS internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew>. Data can be accessed in several ways including Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, and the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Kansas City Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (816) 426-2481.

Also, beginning in October 2002, quarterly employment and wages data at the state total level and at the national industry subsector level became available with the release for the first quarter of 2002.

This news release, along with other BLS statistics and information, is available via the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ro7/home.htm#news>.

BLS issues an annual report that provides data from state UI and UCFE programs. The comprehensive bulletin, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2001, features information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and individually for each state. The report will be available for sale in late 2002 from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Average annual employment and pay data by state and industry are also available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212, telephone 202-691-6567 (e-mail: [CEWInfo@bls.gov](mailto:CEWInfo@bls.gov)). Additional information may be obtained from state Labor Market Information offices, which can be accessed via <http://www.bls.gov/bls/ofolist.htm>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339. For personal assistance or further information on annual average pay data as

well as other Bureau programs, contact the Kansas City Information Office at (816) 426-2481 from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. central time.

Table 1. Average annual pay in the plains states for 2001 and 2000, and percent changes for all covered workers(1).

Area	Average annual pay		Percent
	2000	2001(2)	change(3) 2000-2001
UNITED STATES(4)...	35,320	36,214	2.5
Plains states	30,877	31,857	3.2
Iowa.....	27,931	28,840	3.3
Kansas.....	29,361	30,153	2.7
Minnesota.....	35,414	36,585	3.3
Missouri.....	31,384	32,422	3.3
North Dakota.....	24,683	25,707	4.1
Nebraska.....	27,693	28,375	2.5
South Dakota.....	24,802	25,600	3.2

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2 Data are preliminary

3 Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers (1)  
for selected metropolitan areas.

	Annual average pay (3)		Percent change, 2000-01	Ranking of areas by level of average annual pay for 2001
	2000(4)	2001		
All Metropolitan areas(5).....	\$37,017	\$37,897	2.4 -	
Bismarck, ND.....	25,819	27,113	5.0	259
Cedar Rapids, IA.....	34,097	34,672	1.7	67
Columbia, MO.....	27,363	28,490	4.1	214
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.....	30,496	31,291	2.6	134
Des Moines, IA.....	33,082	34,303	3.7	74
Dubuque, IA.....	27,330	28,403	3.9	217
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI.....	28,254	29,409	4.1	184
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN.....	27,031	27,890	3.2	236
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	24,273	24,955	2.8	303
Iowa City, IA.....	30,206	31,667	4.8	122
Lincoln, MO.....	25,023	26,006	3.9	280
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	34,989	35,795	2.3	53
La Crosse, WI-MN.....	26,832	27,777	3.5	241
Lawrence, KS.....	24,975	25,938	3.9	283
Lincoln, NE.....	28,511	29,353	3.0	187
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI.....	39,521	40,866	3.4	23
Omaha, NE-IA.....	31,287	31,846	1.8	117
Rapid City, SD.....	24,341	25,508	4.8	294
Rochester, MN.....	36,106	37,753	4.6	37
St. Cloud, MN.....	27,408	28,247	3.1	224
St. Joseph, MO.....	27,176	27,726	2.0	245
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	34,909	35,932	2.9	51
Sioux City, IA-NE.....	26,201	26,755	2.1	265
Sioux Falls, SD.....	27,965	28,961	3.6	199
Springfield, MO.....	26,315	27,344	3.9	254
Topeka, KS.....	29,375	30,503	3.8	160
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA.....	27,850	29,113	4.5	192
Wichita, KS.....	31,731	32,979	3.9	92

1 Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UFCE) programs.

2 Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

3 Data are preliminary. Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

4 Annual pay levels for individual metropolitan areas have been adjusted to reflect noneconomic county reclassifications where applicable. The total for all metropolitan areas combined, however, has not been adjusted for these reclassifications.

5 Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

6 Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in the Plains states for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers (1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change, 2000-2001
	2000	2001 (2,3)	
United States(4)			
Private			
Total(5)	\$35,333	\$36,159	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19,435	20,195	3.9
Mining	57,963	59,724	3.0
Construction	36,899	38,415	4.1
Manufacturing	42,989	42,975	0.0
Wholesale trade	48,043	48,789	1.6
Retail trade	21,915	22,670	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	35,106	36,187	3.1
Utilities	63,034	65,582	4.0
Information	58,180	57,171	-1.7
Finance and insurance	60,714	63,707	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	31,704	32,870	3.7
Professional and technical services	58,043	58,758	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	69,520	69,069	-0.6
Administrative and waste services	23,066	24,435	5.9
Educational services	30,794	32,062	4.1
Health care and social assistance	31,376	32,811	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24,432	25,328	3.7
Accommodation and food services	13,350	13,669	2.4
Other services, except public administration	22,328	23,222	4.0
Government	35,248	36,510	3.6
Iowa			
Private			
Total(5)	27,503	28,375	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,882	22,455	2.6
Mining	36,446	36,831	1.1
Construction	32,538	34,066	4.7
Manufacturing	36,370	37,234	2.4
Wholesale trade	36,774	36,885	0.3
Retail trade	18,172	18,870	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	30,172	30,935	2.5
Utilities	53,480	56,016	4.7
Information	34,873	34,877	0.0
Finance and insurance	40,423	41,709	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,339	25,386	4.3
Professional and technical services	36,039	37,627	4.4
Management of companies and enterprises	43,458	45,279	4.2
Administrative and waste services	18,102	19,410	7.2
Educational services	21,786	22,551	3.5
Health care and social assistance	26,417	27,694	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,313	15,389	0.5
Accommodation and food services	9,425	9,784	3.8
Other services, except public administration	19,828	20,299	2.4
Government	30,260	31,294	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in the Plains states for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers - Continued (1)

Kansas			
Private			
Total(5)	29,646	30,468	2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,589	25,672	4.4
Mining	36,300	38,556	6.2
Construction	32,250	33,642	4.3
Manufacturing	37,933	39,245	3.5
Wholesale trade	40,679	41,641	2.4
Retail trade	18,874	19,595	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	30,205	31,405	4.0
Utilities	55,088	60,624	10.0
Information	52,779	45,155	-14.4
Finance and insurance	40,275	41,722	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,672	24,875	5.1
Professional and technical services	40,577	42,603	5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	47,015	50,493	7.4
Administrative and waste services	21,249	22,585	6.3
Educational services	24,698	26,217	6.2
Health care and social assistance	27,339	28,447	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,888	13,114	1.8
Accommodation and food services	10,346	10,763	4.0
Other services, except public administration	20,407	20,845	2.1
Government	28,021	28,709	2.5
Minnesota			
Private			
Total(5)	\$35,514	\$36,778	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,581	22,103	2.4
Mining	48,602	49,403	1.6
Construction	42,650	44,072	3.3
Manufacturing	41,563	42,481	2.2
Wholesale trade	49,938	51,451	3.0
Retail trade	20,514	21,074	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	38,387	40,723	6.1
Utilities	61,348	67,216	9.6
Information	46,736	47,386	1.4
Finance and insurance	56,141	60,314	7.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	30,268	32,051	5.9
Professional and technical services	55,792	56,498	1.3
Management of companies and enterprises	74,583	77,685	4.2
Administrative and waste services	23,400	24,647	5.3
Educational services	28,076	28,524	1.6
Health care and social assistance	31,514	33,097	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21,108	21,930	3.9
Accommodation and food services	11,837	11,771	-0.6
Other services, except public administration	21,216	21,865	3.1
Government	34,767	35,409	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in the Plains states for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers - Continued (1)

Missouri			
Private			
Total(5)	31,597	32,631	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,324	22,124	3.8
Mining	43,317	46,180	6.6
Construction	37,294	39,021	4.6
Manufacturing	37,521	38,964	3.8
Wholesale trade	43,469	44,165	1.6
Retail trade	19,535	20,368	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	32,255	33,450	3.7
Utilities	55,377	63,991	15.6
Information	43,742	45,165	3.3
Finance and insurance	43,069	44,752	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,309	27,690	5.2
Professional and technical services	50,410	51,272	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	61,765	62,331	0.9
Administrative and waste services	20,244	21,749	7.4
Educational services	33,750	34,705	2.8
Health care and social assistance	29,565	30,762	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25,536	25,435	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	11,447	11,778	2.9
Other services, except public administration	21,459	22,029	2.7
Government	30,195	31,282	3.6
Nebraska			
Private			
Total(5)	27,472	28,032	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,409	21,618	1.0
Mining	33,572	34,849	3.8
Construction	31,933	32,215	0.9
Manufacturing	32,249	32,483	0.7
Wholesale trade	35,706	36,499	2.2
Retail trade	17,667	18,403	4.2
Transportation and warehousing	33,944	34,133	0.6
Utilities	55,678	59,281	6.5
Information	42,369	41,704	-1.6
Finance and insurance	38,298	39,577	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	22,879	23,572	3.0
Professional and technical services	42,151	42,502	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	50,103	51,025	1.8
Administrative and waste services	19,040	20,429	7.3
Educational services	25,690	27,748	8.0
Health care and social assistance	28,840	29,775	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,066	13,003	7.8
Accommodation and food services	9,795	10,088	3.0
Other services, except public administration	18,940	19,692	4.0
Government	28,813	30,075	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in the Plains states for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers - Continued (1)

North Dakota			
Private			
Total(5)	24,319	25,324	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,456	23,480	4.6
Mining	45,015	48,527	7.8
Construction	31,342	31,899	1.8
Manufacturing	30,614	31,616	3.3
Wholesale trade	32,468	33,240	2.4
Retail trade	17,410	18,199	4.5
Transportation and warehousing	27,856	28,773	3.3
Utilities	52,665	56,651	7.6
Information	31,303	32,227	3.0
Finance and insurance	33,133	34,486	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,626	17,853	1.3
Professional and technical services	30,303	33,115	9.3
Management of companies and enterprises	39,877	40,172	0.7
Administrative and waste services	16,037	16,378	2.1
Educational services	22,600	21,083	-6.7
Health care and social assistance	25,886	27,218	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,979	10,860	-22.3
Accommodation and food services	8,791	9,038	2.8
Other services, except public administration	16,331	17,229	5.5
Government	26,362	27,283	3.5
South Dakota			
Private			
Total(5)	\$24,291	\$25,138	3.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,155	20,256	0.5
Mining	39,885	40,462	1.4
Construction	28,221	29,009	2.8
Manufacturing	28,546	29,836	4.5
Wholesale trade	32,033	34,526	7.8
Retail trade	17,611	18,117	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	27,034	27,412	1.4
Utilities	43,195	45,093	4.4
Information	30,837	31,768	3.0
Finance and insurance	31,742	33,071	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	19,108	19,321	1.1
Professional and technical services	31,817	33,057	3.9
Management of companies and enterprises	53,934	60,564	12.3
Administrative and waste services	20,702	20,190	-2.5
Educational services	22,618	22,433	-0.8
Health care and social assistance	26,760	28,232	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,311	12,661	-4.9
Accommodation and food services	9,172	9,443	3.0
Other services, except public administration	19,478	19,251	-1.2
Government	27,459	27,630	0.6

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2 Data are preliminary.

3 Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. Effective with 2001, federally recognized Tribal Councils and their establishments were moved into local government. See Technical Note.

4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

6 Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.